

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY. WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

VOL. XX

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1945 No. 2623

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under. Three Shillings and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion.

The "STREET MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning, (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 31st June, 31st September, and 31st December, at which periods ONLY our Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid in the first mail after they are taken in.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS.

TWO DAYS' SALE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Is instructed by Messrs. Rowand, Macnab, and Co., to sell by public auction at their Stores, at the Circular Wharf, on **Wednesday and Thursday next, 15th**

AND 16TH INSTANT.
Each day at hal - past 10 o'clock precisely.
That portion of their late extensive importa-
tion more particularly adapted for the
summer season, consisting of one hundred
and thirty-three packages, and comprising
almost every article at present in demand.
viz. :-
Rich Belzorene dresses, latest fashion
Rich figured bonnet ribbons, satin and lute-
Ditto French gauze and satin cap ribbons
Ditto satin and sarinet ribbons
Ditto brown silk and satin fancy parasols
Ditto black satin shawls and scarfs

Ditto self coloured with dots ditto
Ditto " de Laine " styles
Ditto Foulauds, Organdies, and crape checks
Fine self coloured M. de Laine
Ditto small checked and spots ditto
Ditto ditto ditto Earlestone ginghams
Gente' rich satin, ducape, and Brussels hand-
kerchiefs
Rich French satin and Indiana shawls
Ladies fancy handkerchiefs, newest fashions
Rich sumptuous cambric prints, latest designs
Hoyne's and French union plates
5-8 and 7-8 superfine long lawns
Fine long lawn and cambric handkerchiefs
Blond gauze veils, scarfs, and handkerchiefs
Superior bleached linen military drills

3-4 to 5-6 linen diapers and damasks
 Fine Irish linens and huckabacks
 Rich chintz printed muslin dresses
 Ladies' tucked muslin robes, quite new
 Ditto white dress checked muslins
 Boud, jaconet, mull, and cambric muslins
 Coloured and white muslin and cambric
 Chintz furniture prints and linings
 Ladies' rich white and black silk hose
 Women's white cotton hose
 Children's white and coloured socks
 9-4, 10-8, and 11-4 bleached diaper rugs
 Superior white moleskins and cantones
 Ditto light drab moleskins
 85 and 38 stout blue chembrays

Gent.' fine longcloth shirts, linen fronts, collars, and wrists
4-4 to 8-4 printed lams shawls
Ladies' fancy dresses, latest fabrics and designs
Women's black cotton and Cashmere hose
Summer prints in every variety
26 line fine white longcloth
White and black reel cotton
Assorted haberdashery, consisting of pins, needles, cotton and linen tapes, books and eyes, silk buttons, silk galleons, cotton cords, dobbies, &c. &c.
Ladies' crinolines and bordered muslin dresses
White harness and bordered window muslin
Turkey red and madder printed cotton band

35 and 38 inch Scotch tweed shirt
 Ditto ditto stout apron checks
 8 4 Stout bleached cotton sheeting
 6-8 Ditto grey ditto ditto
 9-10 Fine white super shirting
 30 to 40 inch grey domestics
 Assorted cotton bed tick
 Extra fine white quilts and counterpanes
 4-6 Rich brown flannels, assorted
 4-6 Dressed ditto ditto
 3-4 Bleached union of d'auers
 8-4 to 11-4 Damask linen table cloths
 30 to 36 inch white Wigan duck and sheet-

78- and 98 Navy blue and yellow prints
 Ditto ditto 2 blues ditto
 Ditto ditto blue and white ditto
 Striped Stockport shirts
 Men's blue and scarlet serge shirts
 Ditto stout Florentine shirts
 Ditto superior regatta shirts
 Green, amber, and white lenos
 Assorted Manchester cotton sheets
 Men's white, brown, and marbled cotton half
 hose
 Rich printed India silk corahs
 Indiana bordered shawls and handkerchiefs
 Men's India rubber and cotton braces
 Fine white watertwist shirting

Gents' rich printed silk scarfs
 Brocade and lace figured checked muslins
 Arsyhere needlework, consisting of long and
 short robes, collars, Cardinals, Canzous,
 habit shirts, &c.
 Rich printed gase dresses
 Bleached linen dulas and brown duck
 Rich striped cashmere shawls
 Striped, book, and lappet muslins
 Gents' summer Leghorn hats
 Ditto superfine drab stuff ditto
 Children's assorted worsted boots
 Ladies' netted worsted shawls
 Ditto French printed cashmere long shawls
 Rich spun corsets and chally scarfs
 Bed and dining room furniture

Men's white and striped worsted shirts
4 Printed Coburg cloth
Ladies' printed and worked cambric hand-
kerchiefs
Fine chinri dahlia fancies
Stenaxley reel cotton, 100, 200, and 300
yards
Rich Cheni Chusan dresses, new style
Fine lavender bordered Indian shawls
Rich oriental black scarfs
Black mousseline de laines and barege
Mr. Newton would be glad to call
the state of Lintrapers, both in town and
country, to the above notice. The goods
are ordered especially for this market, and
are allowed to be a beautiful assortment; and

such an opportunity for laying in a complete stock for the ensuing summer, may not again occur. 5312
Terms at sale.

DAMAGED CHICKS, CHAMBRAYS,
 &c.
*On account of whom it may concern, as
 "Mary and Ann," Whiteway, Master,
 from Liverpool.*
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by public auction, at his
 Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY NEXT, 16th INSTANT,

At half past ten o'clock precisely,		
R 45	36	27 pieces apron
	56	"
S 45	178	55 chambers
R 45	16	53 grey domestics
	20	29 72 inch ditto
	99	22 30 " ditto
	78	26 72 " ditto
	70	28 " shirting stripes
	109	12 grey domestics
	101	14 jean stripes
S 45	125	17 36 " grey domestics
	81	43 light places
	170	15 apron checks
All more or less damaged by sea water.		
Terms—Cash.		

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.

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tacitly acquiesce in it, in the guilt of schism.
 (Signed) "WM. HAMILTON, Minister.
 M. ADAM, Minister.
 H. R. GILCHRIST, Minister."
 (Signed also)
 "For the first two reasons,
 "Geo. McEIN, Minister."
 The rest of the time was occupied with matters connected with the affairs of particular congregations, which would not be interesting to the public generally.
 The Synod agreed to meet in St. Andrew's Church, Sydney, on the first Wednesday of October, 1944.

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In addition to the above Report, with which we have been favoured by the Clerk of the Synod, we have been requested to publish the following speeches made on the motion respecting the connexion of the Synod with the established Church of Scotland:—

Mr. McINTYRE, in moving this resolution spoke to the following effect:—Mr. Hamilton's position is, that, while no principle is involved in the designation of the Synod, it is expedient to change it. Dr. McGARvie maintains on the contrary that it is inexpedient to change it. I viewed the question in the light of expediency. I should be very much disposed to

PUBLIC DEP.

(8) clearly implies that the Established Church of Scotland is the religious body that the Synod prefers to all others. Preferring it thus, it must prefer it on account of what distinguishes it from others. It might regard it with esteem, but it could not regard it with preference, on account of what is common to it with other bodies. Take then the Free Church and the Established Church of Scotland. The Synod, by its designation, declares that it prefers the latter; and, therefore, declares that it

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may have adopted resolutions of censure of all that distinguishes the Establishment from the Free Church; but still the designation tells its own tale; and surely though a faithful testimony may have been borne in such resolutions, this does not set the Synod at liberty to bear an opposite and unscriptural testimony by its designation. It has been said that the designation connects the Synod with the Church of Scotland, as that Church existed at the time of the formation of the Synod; but the designation itself says otherwise. "In connexion with the Establishment Church of Scotland."

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that it was, in that connexion. In maintaining this position against an opponent, one chooses somewhat under the disadvantage which would be felt in defending a self-evident truth. Such a truth, from its very nature, does not admit of being established by argument. If any one chooses to deny that two and two make four, you can only refer him to the intuitive perception which he must have of the contrary; it is only understands the terms. So in this case that "in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland" means that the *Synod* is now, not that it was formerly, in that connexion. It is so evident that it does not require, *ad alios*

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folded itself into

that the designation of the Synod as a distinct and decided testimony in favour of that which distinguishes the Established Church from all other bodies, and among others, from the Free Church. Nay, that it implies more especially a testimony in favour of what distinguishes it from the Free Church: for it is with that Church it stands contrasted in the eyes of the Christian world. What then are the characteristic features by which the Established Church is distinguished from the Free Church? The sum of them is, that the former submitted to the encroachments of the civil power on its spiritual liberty and independence.

illation was carried

ments. Let us recollect then, what the encroachments of the civil power were. They are thus stated in the Protest of the Free Church, and this statement is fully borne out by the facts on which it is founded:—

1st That the courts of the Church as now constituted and members thereof, are liable to be coerced by the civil courts in the exercise of their spiritual function; and in particular, in their admission to the office of the holy ministry, and the constitution of the pastoral relation, and that they are subject to be compelled to furnish numbers of members to the civil courts, in violation of the fundamental principles of the Church, and their views of the Word of God, and to the liberation of Christ's people.

and the public

3d. That the said civil courts have power to suspend spiritual censures pronounced by the Church courts of the Establishment against ministers and probationers of the Church, and to interfere in the execution as to spiritual functions and privileges.

4th. That the said civil courts have power to release and set aside the sentences of the Church courts of the Establishment, deposing ministers from the holy office and depriving probationers of the right to be ordained, and to appeal, with reference to the spiritual status, functions, and privileges of such ministers and probationers, —restoring them to the spiritual office and state, —which the Church courts had deprived them.

5th. That the said civil courts have power to determine on the right to sit as members of the synods and other judicatories of the Church by law established, and

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6th. That the said civil courts have power to represent the majority of a Church court of the Establishment, in regard to the exercise of its spiritual functions as a Church court, and to authorize the minority to exercise the said functions, in opposition to the rest itself, and to the superior judicatories of the Establishment.

7th. That the said civil courts have power to try processes of discipline pending before courts of the Church by law established, and to interdict such courts from proceeding therein.

8th. That no year of a congregation can be admitted into the Church courts of the Establishment, and it is allowed to rule, as well as to teach, aggrovate in the institution of the office by the Head of the Church, to sit in any year of a congregation, and to be a member of the Church, inferior or superior, and to be an additional provision on the

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To these encroachments, the existing establishment submitted. And it is in favor of this submission which distinguishes her from the Free Church, that we, by our designation, bear testimony. Now the ground I take is, that it is necessary for us,—not merely desirable as a matter of expediency, but necessary as a matter of principle,—to cancel this testimony, and for this purpose to erase from our designation every letter of the clause by which it is conveyed. The determination to change the designation

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rights as being

certification to which we have referred, and what they may. Even though the change were to be made on grounds of expediency only, the determination to recede from this determination, it must be on the colonial Government refusing to sanction the new designation that it will recede, and by receding therefrom, it will surrender its own spiritual independence. I have shown that the change of designation is necessary for the purposes of correcting the testimony of the Synod. If we clung to it on other grounds alone, we thereby intimate that but for the existence of these other grounds, we should have receded. Should questions

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in favour of Erastianism, which it sup-
plies no objection to it, and is not a testimony
which we desire to withdraw. And, besides
when great and vital principles have come into
deadly collision with the opposite error, we
that a large body of faithful men have been
under the necessity to suffer for them the loss
of all things, and so that the attention of the
whole visible Church has been called to the
conflict, does it become us to maintain a strict

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for males, but the proprietor will not be responsible for losses or other casualties should any occur.

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